

What should I already know?

- History is divided into BC and AD.
- Historical artefacts and written evidence can be used to give us information about the past
- Use common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.

History Skills:

- Place events studied on a time line and understand complex terms such as BC/AD
- Identify key features and events
- Offer reasonable explanations
- Use a text book and historical knowledge
- Use evidence to build up a picture of the past
- Recall, select and organize historical information

Key Vocabulary and Definitions:

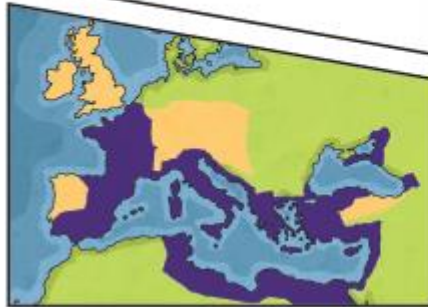
Caledonia	<u>The name used in Roman times for Scotland</u>
Celts	<u>People living in Britain</u>
Conquest	The act of taking over an enemy by force.
Emperor	The ruler of an empire
Iceni	<u>A tribe of Celts who lived in the east of Britain</u>
Invade	<u>To take over a country by force</u>
Legion	<u>A large section of the Roman army, made up of 5000 soldiers</u>
Picts	Tribes from Caledonia
Resistance	A refusal to accept something
Roman Empire	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, Middle East and North Africa
Rebellion	An armed resistance against a power in charge.

Teaching Sequence

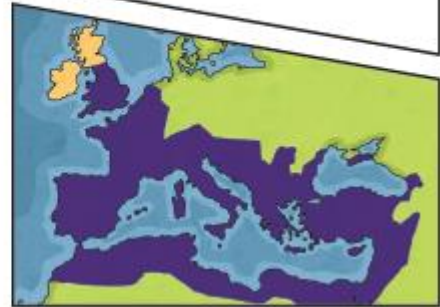
1. Explain the spread of the Roman Empire
2. Understand why the Romans built new roads in Britain
3. Understand how the Roman Empire affected different people
4. Describe who Emperor Hadrian was and explain the features of his wall.
5. Research the religious beliefs the Romans had
6. Explain what the Roman baths were and know about the different amenities they contained

Key Knowledge

Map showing the Roman Empire in 44 BC



Map showing the Roman Empire in AD 305



55 BC: The First Raid  
Julius Caesar wanted to extend his Roman Empire so he attempted to invade Britain but the Celts fought back and the Romans returned to Gallia (modern-day France).



54 BC: The Second Raid  
Julius Caesar tried to take over Britain again. This time, he took bigger and stronger legions and had some success. Some British tribes were forced to pay tributes (luxury items, such as gold, slaves or soldiers) in order to carry on living how they were.



AD 43: Invasion

The new emperor, Claudius, was determined to make more of Britain part of his Roman Empire and started a successful invasion. Many Celts realised how powerful this Roman army was and agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. Other tribes of Celts continued to fight against the Romans, who never gained full control of Britain.



AD 60: Boudicca's Rebellion

The Romans decided that the Iceni tribe needed to start paying taxes but Queen Boudicca, the ruler of the tribe, refused to let this happen and formed an army to fight the Romans. Thousands of people died in these battles but the Romans eventually won.



AD 122: Hadrian's Wall

The Caledonian tribes fought battles against the Romans who had tried to take their land. The Romans wanted a way to separate their land from the Picts so the Roman emperor, Hadrian, ordered a wall to be built to protect the Romans' land. The wall was 117km long with castles, guarded turrets, major forts, barracks, bathhouses and even hospitals.



The Romans built elaborately designed Roman baths where people would go to relax and socialise. Some of these impressive buildings still remain today.



The Romans were famous for building long, straight roads to transport legions, supplies, trading goods and messages from the emperor. You can still see some Roman roads today, 2000 years after they were built.



Early in Roman times, the Roman people believed in many different gods and goddesses whom they believed controlled different aspects of their lives, such as time, love and the seas.

